

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1857.

NUMBER 95.

EVENING BULLETIN.

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THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$8; Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$3, if mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$1.

CLUB PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weekly—\$1; copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$6; 6 copies \$12; 12 copies or more \$15 each. Weekly Bulletin—\$1 copy for \$1.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, until paid for and stopped, has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be paid until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines agata.....	\$1 00	One square, 10 lines agata, one month.....	\$6 00
Do, each additional in- sertion.....	25	Do, two months.....	10 00
Do, weekly.....	50	Do, three months.....	12 00
Do, two weeks.....	50	Do, six months.....	15 00
Do, three weeks.....	50	Do, twelve months.....	40 00

Standing card, four lines or less, per annum..... \$15 00

One square, changeable weekly, per annum..... \$40 00

Do, do, two times per week per annum \$60 00

Each additional square, one-half the above price.

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion, \$1 for each additional insertion.

Bouncing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisements pay quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and stock market reports, \$1 per week; and commissioners' valuations, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the editor.

Communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 15¢ cent for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for 1 month or not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above price.

Advertisement kept on the inside of the Journal are free.

ADVERTISING RATES.—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion..... \$1 00

Each continuance..... 75

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Daily Journal, will be charged for the rate of 10¢ cent for each continuance; if not continued in the Weekly Journal, 15¢ cent.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires; otherwise we shall charge full price.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1857.

WHAT THE COLD TERM HAS DONE.—We might make a catalogue of grievances ill that we have suffered during the intense cold as long as that of the ships in Homer's Iliad. Briefly and succinctly this prolonged frigidity has done this for us: It has frozen our river and prostrated our trade—it has frozen our gas-pipes and prostrated many a good fellow on the sidewalk—it has pinched the poor folks with its cruel fingers, and perplexed the rich with its exorbitant demands—it has delayed our railroad trains and damaged our steamers—it has frost-bitten men and given us bad colds—it has interfered with the courts of justice and the services of religion—it has superinduced dissipation and crime—indeed, it would be difficult to mention anything disagreeable that may not be traced to the extraordinary winter season.

But there is a bright side to the picture. The winter has brought to us all the joys peculiar to the fireside—it has afforded us occasion for the exercise of the tenderest and most ennobling charities—it has produced an abundance of ice for next summer's juleps and cobblers—in fine, it has been productive of much that is pleasant, but far more that is uncomfortable and miserable. The preponderance is decidedly favorable to the sorrows of life.

TAKE OFF THOSE BELLS.—There is a great deal of music, according to our friend Edgar A. Poe, in sleigh-bells—the tintinnabulation which so musically swells, &c., &c., but they are positively and directly in violation of the law, and must be taken off. The Revised Statutes of this State, page 678, states that "bells of no kind, unless their clappers be so secured as to prevent their making a noise, shall be carried on the animal or animals driving any vehicle. For any violation of this rule, the driver, or his employer, shall be fined from two to five dollars for every day during any part of which the offence is committed."

Milkin, drivers of sleighs, and all others must take warning. We have no inclination to abridge the merriment of any one, but must see that the laws do not remain dead upon the statute books. Let the officials see to the bells, and render them "jangled and out of tune."

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The applications for stock in this road at the agency of Messrs. W. & H. Burkhardt, in this city, have been beyond any precedent. We have been requested to state that the company have already disposed of all the five per cent scrip stock which they intended to place in the market. Upon all that is sold hereafter ten per cent will be required to be paid, with the privilege of calling for fifteen per cent in addition if required for the purposes of the company.

THE WATER WORKS.—We publish to-day two communications in regard to the water works, and in reply to the questions of "Civis" published yesterday. There are few public works which have been placed under the management of a board of directors so entirely worthy of implicit confidence as the board which controls the water works. We are satisfied that they will do only what good judgment and the strictest integrity will dictate, and that their acts will stand the severest scrutiny.

INTERESTING REVIVAL.—Wm. H. Johnston, Jr., a young gentleman reared in this city, has been recently licensed to the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is now stationed at the Bethel Chapel in this city where, for three weeks past, a very interesting revival has been in progress, and Mr. J.'s efficient labors have been greatly blessed. Forty-two united with the church, of which number twenty-eight professed religion.

We received, upon inquiry at the watch-house last evening, the usual response, "No arrests to-day." Our citizens are to be congratulated upon the improving condition of the morals of the city.

Samuel J. Bunch, formerly a conductor and attache on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, has committed forgery amounting to between \$600 and \$700, and left for parts unknown.

Lulu adds another bright star to the splendid galaxy of Kentucky poetesses:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE MIDNIGHT BRIDGE.

The darkly, grandly mystic shades of night Around the dying day begin to wrap Their sombre pall, and ashen drapery dims The golden-purple of his couch of State, As minutes, hours, come slowly trooping on In weird procession, sadly bearing him To his dark grave. The mourning wild winds shriek A requiem o'er his entombed splendor, Then all is hushed, and darkness reigns supreme.

Along the midnight bridge, that spans the gulf Between two mighty years, the pale, dim stars Hang out their spectral lamps and faintly light With ghostly brilliancy the rushing world That whirls along the starlit bridge to pass From time into futurity.

On, on

They hasten in an unbroken throng, and leave In the dim misty past many sepulchred hopes, With their dead lovers there are buried deep Love-dreams of maidens wan; and laurel crowns Of warriors bold now rest on marble shafts. On, on they hasten still, one broad, white braw High towering over all; a lurid glare His burning passions erst had madly cast Upon the very halls of Heaven itself.

Before his raptured eye Ambition hangs Her glittering torch, and Fame invades holds A brimming goblet to his thirsty lips;

Yet on and on he hurries recklessly,

Pleasure and youth ride on the dreamy wing Of gentle sleep; the pallid weary ones

Whose sleep dooms plunge from the shadowy bridge into the woof of dreamless death.

A fair young queen with sunrise-glow crowned

The strangers greet upon the shore of night,

And gives to them bright and alluring hopes

To guide them through her realm. But hopes are false,

Oh, who of all this great, this mighty throng

Will pass in safety through this unknown land,

And come again the midnight bridge to cross

Into the year beyond?

LULIE.

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, 1857.

THE JEFFERSONVILLE AND NEW ALBANY BANKS.
—It was stated by one of our city papers yesterday morning that the Branches of the State Bank of Indiana at Jeffersonville and New Albany and the Ohio Insurance Company of New Albany had closed their doors, and that the Branch Banks were awaiting the decisions of the appellate court upon certain questions materially affecting the Institution.

This is entirely a mistake. There is not even the slightest foundation for a rumor to this effect, and great injustice may be done to these institutions which we have the best assurances for saying are as sound and solvent as any banking institutions in the country.

The Branch of the Indiana State Bank at New Albany is based upon \$100,000 of capital stock, entirely paid up in coin and exchange! It has not a single dollar in circulation. It notes have not yet been received from the State Board. The Branch Bank at Jeffersonville also has \$100,000 capital stock, all paid in, and has only 30,000 in circulation. These Banks are perfectly sound and solvent. They are under the control of experienced officers of the highest respectability and the strictest integrity, who have never for a moment entertained the faintest idea of suspension or of closing their doors. There are no questions pending before the Court of Appeals which can in any way affect the soundness or solvency of these banks, which have just begun what promises to be a permanent and successful operation.

As to the Ohio Insurance Company of New Albany, we can conceive no foundation for the rumor of closed doors. It is a flourishing institution, with \$200,000 capital stock all paid up. It has for several years past declared an annual dividend of about 12 per cent, of which there are now several thousand dollars uncalled for, and its stock is selling at present from 10 to 12 per cent. premium. It has no circulation. A small amount of checks, which gave to it a *quasi*-circulation, is still out, but the company is retiring them as fast as they can be obtained, and they are received in this neighborhood for their par value. Hence the difficulty of getting them all in. The money of the Branches of the State Bank of Indiana at Jeffersonville is now received at par as the best currency by our brokers and that of the Branch at New Albany will be so received when issued.

The New York papers are filled with accounts of highway robberies in that city. On Thursday evening, a young man was attacked in Irving Place by two men who were concealed in the cellar of a new building, and who rushed upon him, drew a bag over his head, and hauled him into the cellar. In an instant his pockets were torn out and rifled of their contents, and he was left stunned, lying upon his back. The rascals fled.

The price of tobacco in England has advanced very much and continues to advance. Tobacco is, next to salt, probably the article of most universal and extensive consumption. The progress, consumption, and revenue derived from tobacco in Great Britain are shown in the following return:

Consumption. Revenue. Population.

1851.....\$15,594,451 \$3,122,963 21,225,650

1851.....15,594,451 29,414,499 21,225,650

1851.....24,369,509 3,550,163 27,019,123

1851.....\$8,062,278 4,456,768 27,452,363

1851.....30,833,316 4,850,366 27,500,000

Averaging about one pound per head of the whole population. The consumption of tobacco per head in the United States is said to be three and a half pounds. In France it is stated at one and a half pounds each.

MR. FLORENCE'S PENSION BILL TO EQUALIZE THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE PENSIONS.—This bill proposes that all invalid pensions shall be not less than eight dollars per month for disability in the highest degree and in proportion for a less degree, to commence from the occurrence of the disability. It also provides that if any person has died or shall die of injury received, casualty incurred or disease contracted whilst in the line of duty in the army, navy, or marine corps, his widow, or, if no widow, his children shall receive a monthly pension, to be computed according to the rate of the present navy pay; the rank of army officers to be assimilated to that of navy officers. Some exceptions are provided for in cases where disability or death has resulted from vicious conduct or immoral habits.

The Brazoria (Texas) Planter says that from the best information at command the sugar crop this year in Brazoria county will not exceed a hundred hogheads. The estimated crop of last year was 7,000 hogheads of sugar and 13,000 barrels of molasses.

A great railroad banquet was held at Syracuse, N. Y., on Saturday, and it was numerously attended by the railroad men from many of the States and Canadas. Its purpose was the initiation of a fund for the ultimate establishment of a Home for the sick and disabled railroad employees.

W. M. Whittelsey has been appointed engineer, superintendent, &c., of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad. The Observer and Reporter speak of him as a man of fine musical attainments!

Dr. Stephen F. Gano, an able and popular citizen of Georgetown, is called upon to be the American candidate for the State Senate from Fayette and Scott counties.

The new Methodist Church in Lexington was dedicated last Sunday, Jan. 18. Rev. S. L. Adams, formerly of this city, is the pastor. The sum of \$1,200 was subscribed for the building.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGED.—Hundreds of people were crossing the East River on the ice at New York on Saturday.

The Key West correspondent of the N. O. Picayune says:

The cargo of the ship Isaac Allerton, which had been placed in New York in the order of agents of underwriters, it being in such condition as would allow its transhipment, was by a decree of the Admiralty Court, sold by the U. S. Marshal on the 2d inst. The cargo consisted of tobacco in boxes, axes, steel, copper, yellow metal, paints, oils, wine, and brandies. The tobacco averaged 40 per cent. 2nd and yellow metal, 16c per pound; whale oil, 75c per gallon; brandy, from \$1.67 to \$2.90; wines, \$1.21 to \$20 per cask. The sale reached near \$20,000. The total sum of cargo saved from this ship will amount to \$100,000. The Judge had decreed a salvage of \$4,000 on the master, which will be paid the master \$4,000. One-fourth of the cargo of the ship has been saved, and the underwriters will realize about one-eighth of the amount insured.

Galena River.—The Galena people have determined to expend \$50,000 in excavations and in making a lock on the Galena river, so as to render the navigation from the Mississippi (seven miles) good even in the driest season. The completion of the Milwaukee Railroad to Galena by the 1st of September next renders this improvement essential to her prosperity.

It is understood that the specific remittances by

THE VARIETIES.

The New York Common Council has resolved to purchase two steam fire engines for the city, at a cost of \$8,500 each.

The ladies and gentlemen in Boston are having moonlight skating parties on the ice, with bands of music to enliven them.

A proposition to build a bridge from New York to Brooklyn is discussed in the New York papers.

Another Railroad from Buffalo to New York.—The Buffalo Republic states that arrangements have been fully completed to build a single track railroad from that city to New York. The stock is said to be already fully subscribed, and the management in the hands of New York capitalists, who will push the enterprise forward so as to have it fully completed within two years. The route is to be air-line from Buffalo to Syracuse, and from thence to Newburg, on the Hudson river. Negotiations are now on foot to purchase the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls road, with a view to its incorporation into the proposed route, as far as applicable. The road is to be a single six foot track, to be furnished with telegraph and to be designed principally for the freighting business. The expense, it is confidently estimated, will not exceed \$6,000,000.

The Legislature of Tennessee, at its last session, passed an act authorizing the Governor of that State to purchase five hundred acres of the Hermitage, including the mansion of General Jackson and the tomb where now repose the remains of the illustrious hero and patriot and those of his beloved wife, and to make a tender of the same to the General Academy should be established at that place. In pursuance of this act Governor Johnson purchased the Hermitage for the sum of forty-eight thousand dollars, and on Wednesday arrived in Washington, and made a formal tender of the property, with the condition annexed, to the President. The President, in reply, stated that this offer of the State of Tennessee would be promptly communicated by him to Congress.

The Havana correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says: "If a reduction in the sugar duties is resolved upon, the government of this island will probably return the compliment by reducing the heavy duties imposed here upon flour, as the best currency by our brokers and that of the Branch at New Albany will be so received when issued.

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The Illinois River.—It is designed to make application to the Illinois Legislature, the present session, for power to improve the navigation of the Illinois river by means of locks and dams. A plan is also talked about at Chicago for deepening the canal from that city to Peru, so as to admit the passage of boats drawing 5 to 6 feet of water, which will open a navigable line from Chicago direct to New Orleans and the Gulf ports. It is said to be feasible, and that, with the power granted to do it, it would be likely to be undertaken by private enterprise at once.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The telegraph furnished us a very meager account of the news brought by the City of Washington, and, though we have since received the substance of the Asia's news by telegraph, which is some days later, the following summary will be found very interesting:

The English funds opened steadily on Monday morning at the firm prices of Saturday, but late in the day there was a reaction of a quarter per cent. Consols for January were first quoted 94 1/2 to 94 1/4 ex-dividend. Toward the close of business they receded to 94 to 94 1/4, and after regular hours there were sellers at 94. The intelligence of the bombardment of Canton produced no material effect, and the announcements of the Russian Minister at Paris having agreed to the Bessarabian frontier line proposed by the allies and of the arrival of the Red Jacket from Australia were calculated to strengthen further hostilities, but the Chinese Governor would neither give satisfaction nor grant an interview to the British commander.

Admiral Seymour then determined to attack the city itself. A wall, composed partly of sandstone and partly of brick, surrounds Canton; it is about 30 feet high and 25 feet thick, and is mounted with cannon. Against this wall a fire was opened on the 27th of October, and by the 29th a practical breach had been opened, through which the troops entered. The Governor's palace, situated in the southwest part of the new city, was gained, but appears not to have proved a position worth holding, for the troops were withdrawn in the evening, with a loss of only three killed and twelve wounded.

A further attempt which was now made to negotiate proved vain, and it was then resolved to attack the old, inner or Manchou portion of the city, divided from the Southern by a high, massive stone wall, and containing the garrison of Canton. This part of the city was bombarded on the 3rd and 4th of November; on the 6th the Barracouta destroyed twenty-three war junks. Another interval of reflection was then granted to the Chinese Governor, but at the date of the last accounts from Canton which had reached Hong Kong no signs of an accommodation were discernible.

The Imperialist garrison of Canton was in a very weakened state. The Governor had raised his standard of the common soldiers from six to eight dollars a month. Kwei-ien-fu, the capital of the adjoining province of Kwangsi, was closely invested by the insurgents, who, it was thought, would probably attack the Manchou Governor as soon as his new encampment was known.

Our fleet of war ships in the Chinese seas is at this particular time large, consisting of ten ships and three steamers.

The Daily News says the crew corvette Encounter and the steam sloops Sampson and Barracouta were engaged in the naval attack on Canton.

The Times, in a leader, says that, in a city thickly inhabited as Canton, the loss of lives from a bombardment must have been enormous. Assuming the collision to be inevitable, the stoppage of commerce at this moment is peculiarly unfortunate.

A further sum of about £20,000 in gold was taken from the Bank to-day for exportation.

The gold brought by the Arabia to-day, from America, is £54,000.

The Tagus, from the Peninsula, has also brought £19,774.

The Red Jacket has arrived off Liverpool, and is believed to have brought from £400,000 to £500,000. About half of this amount will probably be taken to the Bank of England.

The Ostpreuss, screw steamer, from Hamburg, in endeavoring to get into West Hartlepool, struck on the bar, was driven against the north pier, and soon afterwards went down. Providentially the crew were saved. In consequence of the gale and heavy sea which prevailed it is difficult to say what will be the fate of the ship. It is hoped that most of the cargo will be saved.

France.—The Times Paris correspondent says that the answer of the Russian government, with reference to the Paris conferences, has been received, and that the Czar assents to all that has been proposed.

Spain.—The Madrid Gazette publishes a royal decree authorising the free importation of wheat, barley, maize, and flour into the ports of the Asturias at the request of the Governor of Oviedo.

Italy-Pardon by the Pope.—The Universal publishes two lists of refugees or political prisoners pardoned by the Pope at different periods since 1848. The first list contains 35 names of members of the Roman Constituent Assembly of that year; the second 24 names of officers of the Papal army, who sided at that period with the Constituent Assembly.

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the Colombo steamer, which takes out the India and China mail of the 4th of January, will be large. The amount already engaged is £300,000, principally silver, for India. The telegraphic intelligence from China, received to-day, may, it is thought, partially limit the total to be sent in that direction.

The trade reports from the manufacturing districts for the closing week of the year all refer to the extraordinary prosperity by which the past twelve months have been characterized, and indicate great confidence in the prospects of 1857. At Manchester, although the Christmas holidays have interfered with business, the market has presented a very favorable appearance, and the lowness of stocks, coupled with the upward movement in cotton, causes a great increase of firmness in all descriptions of goods. The Birmingham accounts mention that the question of the maintenance of the existing prices of iron during the coming quarter has been decided, and that there is active employment in all the manufactories of the place, the reports as to the general demand throughout the country being extremely satisfactory. At Nottingham large American orders have been received, and the most favorable anticipations are entertained for the spring season. In the woollen districts there has been more than an average business, but in the Irish linen markets quotations have shown a tendency to heaviness.

The Arctic Ship Resolute—*Portsmouth, Dec. 29.* At 12 o'clock to-morrow the American flag will be hauled down on board the Resolute, when it will be saluted by the Victory with 21 guns. The Union Jack will then be hoisted, and the ship will be given over to the authorities. There will be no other ceremony on the occasion. In the afternoon, the Sprightly steam tender, Master Commanding George Allen, will convey the officers and crew to Southampton, to embark there on board the United States mail-steam ship Washington, which leaves on Wednesday for New York. The Washington passed this afternoon through Spitehead from Hamburg, to take the British mail, passengers, &c., on board from Southampton.

Arctic Discoveries.—The sum of £10,000 was expended in the year ending the 31st of March, on account of Arctic discoveries.

(From the London Post of Dec. 31.)

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.

Advices from Alexandria render it possible to obtain a complete and connected view of the recent occurrences at Canton.

It has more than once been mentioned by our correspondent at Hong Kong that the intercourse between the British authorities and the Governor of Canton has for some time been embarrassed with growing difficulties, the result of the unredressed grievances of British merchants. On the 8th of October, the Chinese authorities consummated their career of arbitrary violence by seizing a lorchia under British colors, and making prisoners of the crew.

It is stated on good authority that they cut off the heads of four of the crew. The consul, Mr. Parkes, the British agent on the spot, proceeded first on board the lorchia, and afterwards endeavored to obtain an interview with the mandarins. On board the lorchia he was menaced, and the mandarins refused to give any explanation of the proceeding.

The consul immediately despatched intelligence of these events to Sir John Bowring, at Hong Kong, and also to Sir Michael Seymour, who was on the spot, and reprisals were commenced in a mild form by the seizure of a mandarin junk, which Commodore the Hon. C. G. J. Elliott, of the Sybille, took and sent to Hong Kong. Meanwhile the consul sent a strong remonstrance to Yeh, the governor of the city, to which no answer was returned. Finding all his efforts vain, Consul Parkes renounced further attempts at reconciliation, and a naval force soon appeared on the scene.

On the 18th of October, Sir Michael Seymour despatched from Hong Kong the screw corvette Encounter, 14 guns, and the steam sloop Sampson, 6 for Whampoa in the first instance, with a large force of marines and blue jackets; and the steam sloop Barracouta followed with further detachments. Admiral Seymour himself then proceeded to Canton, and undertook the direction of the operations.

The British and other traders were officially warned of the posture of affairs, and commercial transactions, which for a week before had been little more than nominal, were suspended.

The river in front of Canton is rather broader than the Thames at London Bridge, but the depth of water does not exceed two fathoms, while the narrow passages, by which access is gained to it on the eastern side of the Island of Whampoa, have a depth not exceeding a fathom and a half. The city is externally guarded by five forts, of which two are on the land side and two on a Pearl river. These were attacked and taken by our countrymen, on the 24th of October. An attempt was then made by Admiral Seymour to terminate the difficulty without further hostilities, but the Chinese Governor would neither give satisfaction nor grant an interview to the British commander.

Admiral Seymour then determined to attack the city itself. A wall, composed partly of sandstone and partly of brick, surrounds Canton; it is about 30 feet high and 25 feet thick, and is mounted with cannon. Against this wall a fire was opened on the 27th of October, and by the 29th a practical breach had been opened, through which the troops entered. The Governor's palace, situated in the southwest part of the new city, was gained, but appears not to have proved a position worth holding, for the troops were withdrawn in the evening, with a loss of only three killed and twelve wounded.

The two events of greatest interest since the date of our last

A. J. MORRISON & CO.,

IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE, AND MANUFACTURERS OF TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS, Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.,
Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THIS above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the very best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish, will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons want of a superior trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.

June 9 J. & J. & C. & C. & C.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.—Ayer's Pills glide, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although very rapid, is there, and tells with great force on the very foundation of disease. There are thousands of sufferer who would not wear their dispensers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try Ayer's Pills, and you will know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this best of all Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Spleen, Jaundice, Rheumatism, derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the number complaints they cure, suffer no more—the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine for a cough, is known to the whole world, and that Ayer's Pills are the best of all pills, is known to those who have used them.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere.

115 & 120 Main street.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, and disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventative. These pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause miscarriage. Warranted purely vegetable and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price \$1. RAYMOND & PATTEN, 74 Fourth street, wholesale and retail agents for Louisville. Sent by mail to any address.

July 19 J. & C. & C. & C. & C.

Family Drug Store.

R. L. TALBOT & CO., Chemists and Apothecaries,

Corner of Walnut and Seventh streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The subscribers have established a branch of their house at the above location and under the above style. Families and Physicians may rely upon having their orders and prescriptions filled with neatness and accuracy.

BELL, TALBOT, & CO.,

Pure Medical Extracts and Powders, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, For sale by R. L. TALBOT & CO., auc 15 b&m Corner of Seventh and Walnut st.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds' new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of scenes. Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, d24 J&B Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAIG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAIG, & CO.

Piano-Forte Manufacturers. Having increased our business, we are now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve pianos per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our pianos we would respectfully state, that, in fact, we have received the highest awards when placed in competition with the *Premier Pianos of New York and Boston*. Finishing and Piano Warehouses corner of Main and Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, d24 J&B Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAIG, & CO.

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

A FEW SETS STONE MARTIN AND FITCH FURS still on hand, while we will close out at a bargain.

J16 J&B HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

FUR MANTILLAS are much the warmest, cheapest, and most durable wrappings that a lady can buy, and HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. are selling them at lower price than cloth can had at.

J16 J&B

SILK PLUSH CAPS FOR MEN AND BOYS, as comfortable as Fur and much cheaper, to be had of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

MISSSES' FURS are selling at very low prices at HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.

FUR GLOVES of every quality to be had very low of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

96 FOURTH STREET.

DOMESTIC GOODS. MARTIN & PENTON, successors to Robinsen, Martin, & Co., have now on hand a superior stock of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, which they are prepared to offer.

BLEACHED COTTONS. New York Mills, Louisville Shiring, Super Water-twist.

4-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Utica.

4-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Allendale;

Both bleached and brown.

TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS. Super heavy Table Damask;

Extra do Snow-drop;

Dollies and Napkins in great variety.

FRUITINES. A superior stock of all kinds, which we are desirous of reducing and will therefore offer at very low price.

CLOAKS. A few only on hand, which we will offer at cost and less.

IRISH LINENS; GLOVES, AND MOSIERY. MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

GRAY BUSINESS HATS, cheap, comfortable, and durable, to be had of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

"HAYES & CRAIG'S BEST!" This celebrated Dres-

Irish Linen, so well known for its beauty and elegance, is now being made so soft and pliable that many are wearing it for traveling and business.

J16 J&B

Gold Medal Piano-Fortes, MANUFACTURED BY STEINWAY & SONS.

D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent in Southwestern, 538 Main street.

Just received from the manufacturer a splendid assortment of these judiciously celebra-

ted instruments. They have been awarded the first prize gold medal at the Crystal Palace (American Institute Fair), New York, in 1851, and also at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in 1856, and at the Boston Museum, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Among the judges were the first musical talents in this country, including Moles, Gottschalk, Muller, Webster, and others, who deplore the loss of the best square Piano-Fortes ever made in this country.

These instruments I fully warrant to stand in any climate. They can be had of me, with or without iron frame, at the manufacturers' price.

Persons wishing a superior instrument should call and see those at my warehouse before purchasing elsewhere.

D. P. FAULDS,

jan 15 J&B 53 Main street, opposite the Bank of Ky.

Second-hand Piano-Fortes taken in exchange at the full value.

New Books and New Supplies!

THE Night Watch, or Social Life in the South, by a Louisville Lady. Price \$1 25.

The Adventures of a Roving Diplomatist, by Henry W. Koch, author of My Courtship and its Consequences. Price \$1 25.

Recollections of a Lifetime, or Men and Things I Have Seen, familiar letters to a friend, historical, biographical, anecdotal, and descriptive, by S. G. Goodrich. 2 vols. Price \$2 50.

Christy's Late, a tale by Geo. Wood. Price \$1.

True Evidence, by Jas. Challen. Price 40c.

The Gospel and the Devil, or a Book of Sermons on Various Subjects both doctrinal and practical, by Elijah Goodwin. Price \$1.

Which the Right or the Left. Price \$1 25.

These, together with many other late works of the day, may be had of

CHAMP & WEISS,

84 Fourth street, near Market.

J16 J&B

LATEST NEWS.

BAROMETER.

Last night, 12 o'clock : To-day, 12 o'clock.
29.66. 29.88.

THERMOMETER.

6 P.M. 12 P.M. 7 A.M. 12 M.
27° above 20° above 10 above 13 above

AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.—The annual meeting of the American Council for the State of Kentucky assembled in the city this morning at Odd Fellows' Hall. The regular President, Hon. Thos. H. Clay, presided. An unexpectedly large delegation was present from various sections of the State, embracing a body of men marked with peculiar intelligence and experience. The several committees presented their usual reports, and after some discussion upon several points the Council adjourned until this afternoon at 2 1/2 o'clock. The Council had adjourned from Mozart Hall to Odd Fellows' Hall, on account of the difficulty in warming the former.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Wednesday, Jan. 21.—The city court was minus cases, spectators, lawyers, and reporters this morning, and accordingly adjourned after postponing the consideration of certain ordinance warrants. We may well felicitate ourselves upon the state of morality pervading our city.

WE were most agreeably surprised on being shown the mirror intended and manufactured expressly for the steamer Baltic, by the well-known firm of Evans and Merton. The mirror is one of the most elegant and recherche, and we have never seen anything to equal it. The design is entirely new, and, for beauty of the carved work and the richness of the gilding, cannot be excelled in the United States.

THE CONCERT OF THE ORPHEUS SOCIETY.—The concert of this society at Mozart Hall on Tuesday evening was eminently successful, and gave great satisfaction to the audience. The pieces were well sung. Many of the solos and choruses and the quartette from Lucia di Lammermoor were beautifully and artistically rendered. The Bass solo, "My Boyhood's Home," was admirably sung and enthusiastically encored. This concert has proved that the amateurs who sustained the once flourishing Mozart Society in its palmy days have lost none of their musical talent and that we have in our midst no scarcity of well cultivated musical ability.

THE HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS. By S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley). Miller, Orton, & Mulligan.

This is at once one of the most useful and interesting books ever published. It is at the same time a compendious universal gazetteer and a cyclopedia of history of every people on the habitable globe from the earliest period to the present time. It is conveniently arranged with copious tables of contents and index from which the place and time of any event in history, and all the minutest details of geography may be ascertained with ease and promptness. The plan of the work is admirable. Each nation is treated separately, and the pages are replete not merely with the chronological details of events, but with descriptions, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures, and sketches of character. It is illustrated with 700 instructive engravings and 70 stylographic maps. It is printed on clear, large type, on good white paper, and bound in various styles, in two volumes, imperial octavo size. It is a valuable addition to every library and comprises in itself a whole library of history.

Messrs. H. N. Thompson and Brother, Agents, are at present in our city, canvassing for the sale of the work, and our citizens should avail themselves of this opportunity to procure such a valuable book.

DESPERATE RIOT.—A dispatch from Albion, Orleans county, New York, states that a desperate riot was progressing there between the Americans and Irish. Two men have been killed, and several others dangerously wounded, knives being freely used.

MESSRS. H. N. THOMPSON AND BROTHER, Agents, are at present in our city, canvassing for the sale of the work, and our citizens should avail themselves of this opportunity to procure such a valuable book.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE on the corner of Fifth and Grand streets, where by strict attention and punctuality, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage.

He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburgh and Youngstown Coal, that warranted to be what it is reported.

He keeps the best Pittsburgh Coal, delivered to any part of the city for 9 cents per bushel, used by some of the first families; none better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

J. R. ESTERLE.

No. 87 Fourth street.

RECEIVING DAILY PER EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS, IN LARGE AND SMALL CANS.

Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters, Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Ketchups, &c., &c., &c.

JOHN A. MC LAUGHLIN, Agent for C. S. MALTBY.

33 & 36 Main street.

Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

POLITICAL JUDGES.—Some months since a bill to prevent the interference of judges in partisan politics was introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature. We believe it was not then pressed to a vote, though it will probably be revived at the present session, and finally disposed of. This somewhat novel bill fixes the penalty for a violation of its provisions at five hundred dollars for the first offense, and for the second it subjects the offender to impeachment and to removal from office. We have no means of knowing whether or not the bill is called for by the actual deportment of judges in Pennsylvania, but if it is, and from the tone of the debate that arose upon its introduction we fear that it is, then undoubtedly the judges of Pennsylvania are a disgrace to the people who elected them, to the system by which they were elevated, and to the empire which they have so shamelessly polluted. They are a burning and lasting disgrace to the whole country.

But whether the bill is really called for by the existing character of the Pennsylvania judiciary or not, the mere fact of its introduction into the Legislature, and of its vigorous support by several of the most influential members, is ample proof that the judges of the Keystone State are not Hales or Marshalls, or even worthy to unloose the shackles of those who are, if there be any. The Speaker of the House, who participated in the debate as an advocate of the bill, declared that one judge had not unfrequently held court in the day time in the county of Susquehannah, and at night come down from the bench and addressed the people on the exciting political questions of the day. If this is a tolerable specimen of the deportment of the Pennsylvania judges, they have evidently carried out the elective system to within a stage or two of its logical results, if they have not carried it out completely. They have run it to the dust, if not to the ground. A step lower will bring them to the infamy of exciting the hopes and fears of litigants for the sake of securing their votes and influence. And we are more and more convinced that the tendency of the system everywhere is in this perilous direction, and that (without an extraordinary effort of popular virtue and intelligence) to this complexion it must come at last.

The evil no doubt is sufficiently alarming in Pennsylvania, but we do not value the proposed remedy very highly. If the judiciary of the State is so corrupt as to call for penal legislation against its members, it is too corrupt to be materially improved by legislation of any kind. Certainly the effect of this sort of legislation would be only to degrade the judiciary in its own estimation by placing upon the statute book the record of the people's contempt for it, and to thus magnify rather than palliate or extinguish the evil. The policy of the remedy suggested, indeed, bears a melancholy resemblance to that in accordance with which the world is wont to crush fallen woman into new and irreclaimable depths of debasement as a preliminary step to her reformation. The branding infamy in either or any case is but a sad introduction to the work of regeneration. In our judgment, the wiser and more efficacious course would be to conclude at once that a system which in a few years has led to such widespread and aggravated corruption of the judiciary must be false and impracticable, and to take immediate steps to replace it with a juster one. If the case is as we apprehend it is, the judiciary of Pennsylvania is quite beyond the reach of expedients—it demands the most thorough and radical treatment. It should be cut up by the roots, and grafted upon a purer body. The acknowledged extent and degree of its demoralization show that the public opinion of the State is not sufficiently elevated to sustain a system which draws so largely upon the virtue and intelligence of the people as an elective judiciary confessedly does. The true evil should be faced unflinchingly, and the true remedy unflinchingly applied.

We fear that Pennsylvania at least is not yet prepared for the elective system, and, if so, she ought to have the good sense to discard it without hesitation as a pernicious failure. Certain it is that, in the opinion of the first judicial minds of the country, and of a large majority of all thinking people, it is a pernicious failure, and not in Pennsylvania alone. The Judiciary of New York and of one or two other States is as shamefully demoralized as that of Pennsylvania, and we have no earthly ground to hope for better things elsewhere. The manifest tendency of the elective system is everywhere the same. Even in our own Kentucky, where the system is still in the bud, and where the blush of official modesty might be supposed to linger on the cheek of the Judiciary, the county judges already mingle freely in the partisan strife of the day, and we all know of at least one candidate for the circuit judgeship who openly avowed his determination to canvass his district and press his claims for election upon exclusively party grounds, and who executed his determination successfully. At this rate how long will it be before the Judiciary of Kentucky is as hopelessly degraded as that of Pennsylvania or New York or Wisconsin? How long will it be before the elective system becomes as insufferable a nuisance here as it is beginning to be elsewhere? How long before it becomes a blighting curse and a disgrace to the State?

Undoubtedly nothing save the highest popular intelligence and integrity, seconded by the utmost vigilance of an enlightened press, can rescue the system anywhere from the most lamentable and destructive failure. We point to the examples of those States in which it is now quivering and bending before the popular gusts of the hour, as a solemn warning to the press and people of our own State. If these mortifying examples do not forewarn the fate of the system here, as we sincerely trust they do not, they at least exhibit in striking light the sole conditions of a better fate. Let Kentucky be admonished in time. If she would win for herself the proud distinction of sustaining the elective system triumphantly, let her blast with the popular scorn the first citizens of whatever rank or party who counsels or attempts the pollution of the Judiciary by the chicanery and arts of politics. Can she and will she do it? Thousands of her worthiest and most devoted citizens await the result with un-speakable concern.

MARRIED,

On the 20th, by the Rev. P. S. Fall, ANTHONY L. SMITH, Esq., to MARY E. CULVER, daughter of Wm. E. Culver, both of this city.

Hamilton, Ohio, papers please copy.

DIED,

In this city, at 3 o'clock, Sunday evening, Jan. 18, of apoplexy, Mrs. JULIA ANN GIBBS, aged 56 years.

Harrisburg, Pa., papers please copy.

In New Orleans, on Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM CHAMBERS, youngest son of James II. and Pamela Wheeler, aged 10 months and 10 days.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.

Tobacco—no sales at the warehouses. Manufactured tobacco is in good demand—sales of 50 lbs plantation \$5, 35¢, and lbs at 25¢, 50 lbs Smith, Guthrie, & Co.'s Indiana tobacco at 25¢. Sugar—sales of 12 lbs good fair to prime N. O. at 11½¢@2c, 30 lbs refined at 13½¢. Coffee—small sales of plantation in the country at 73¢@75¢. Tea—small sales of Rio at 10½¢. Flour—the mills have stopped for want of fuel, and stock very light and is held at 55¢@56¢ in small lots. Provision market firm but dull—sales of 200 lbs more pork at \$18, 207 lbs leaf lard at 11c, 3,000 bulk shoulders at 7c.

CINCINNATI, JANUARY 20, P. M.

Flour market remains firm, with a fair demand—sales of 150 lbs at \$5 15, the receipts since noon yesterday amount to only 200 lbs. Whisky market unchanged and prices are considered nominal. Provisions—we have heard of no sales, and prices are unchanged. Groceries unchanged, and demand moderate—sales of 50 lbs Rio coffee at 11½¢. Wheat is in good demand and prices steady—sales at \$1 13 @\$1 14 for red and \$1 18@\$1 19 for white. Corn is in active demand and prices firm at 53¢ for old and 50¢ for new. Rye is in fair demand and firm at 86c. Oats are in good demand and firm—sales at 40¢@4c. Barley is in fair demand at \$1 55@\$1 58 for fall and \$1 45@\$1 49 for spring.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 20, P. M.

Flour market has again advanced 5¢@10c better, and in air demand for export and home consumption—sales of 6,000 bbls at \$6 30@\$6 60 for common to straight State, \$6 75@\$6 90 for extra State, \$6 35@\$6 65 for superfine Western, \$6 75@\$7 20 for extra Western, market closing hoytany. Canadian flour is quiet—sales of 200 bbls at \$6 20@\$6 25. Imported flour quiet—sales of 350 bbls at \$5 12. Corn meal—sales of 500 bbls Brandywine at \$3 75. Wheat market is firm and wanted for export at 16½¢ advance, but it cannot be got at until the weather breaks up the ice in the Atlantic docks. Rye is scarce and has advanced—sales at 50¢@55¢ for small and large parcels delivered. Barley is firm and quiet at \$1 02@\$1 03. Barley-matt firm at \$1 40 @\$1 45. Corn is lower, and scarcely any in the market—sales of 10,000 bushels at 73¢@74¢ in store for mixed Western delivered. Oats are firm and active at 40¢@45¢ for State and 51¢@53¢ for Western. Whisky market is heavy—sales of 200 bushels at \$1 00@\$1 03. Pork market quiet, meat dull, and prime is buoyant—sales of 850 bbls at \$18 for new prime, \$19 87@\$20 for old meat, \$21 for new meat, \$23 for clear meat. Beef is firmer—sales of 200 bbls at \$18 25@\$10 for country prime, \$10 50@\$12 50 for old repacked Chicago, \$15 for new repacked Chicago, \$16 for extra meat. Beef ham is firm—sales of 100 bbls extra at \$10 50. Prime meat beef is nominal at \$20@\$25. Dressed hogs are firm and active at 9½@10½¢ for a good demand. Cutmeat firm—sales of 500 bushels at \$8@8½¢ for shoulders, 10@10½¢ for hams. Bacon is firm—sales of 250 boxes Western long ribbed middles at 10½¢. Lard is firm—sales of 350 bbls at 12½¢@13½¢, closing at the latter price. Butter is steady at 12¢@13¢ for Ohio and 13½¢@14¢ for State. Cheese is steady at 10@10½¢. Coffee is quiet. Sugar is firm. Molasses buoyant at 9c, with but little delay. Tobacco is firm. Spirit turpentine is dull. Rye is buoyant. Freighters are firm.

Money is in good demand at 7½ cent on cash, 9@10½ cent on short first class paper. Sterling exchange is quiet, dull, and nominal. Stocks are rather firm but dull—New York Central 84½, Hudson 33, Reading 84½, Erie 62½, Michigan Southern 87½, Michigan Central 85½, Cleveland and Pittsburg 56½, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 106, Illinois Central 12½, Chicago and Rock Island 93½, Cleveland and Toledo 77, Canton 24½, Cumberland 21½, Harlem 2d bonds 78½.

BALTIMORE, January 20.

Flour—there were sales this morning at \$6 37. Grain—there is no wheat or corn in the market. Whisky is selling at 26½@27c.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, says of provisions:

The advice from the West are calculated to strengthen still further the confidence of holders of provisions, and it was difficult to make purchases to-day at Saturday's quotation. We saw a private letter from St. Louis, stating that enough was known there with reference to the packing on the upper rivers to warrant the belief that the falling off would not be greater per cent. Milk is still wanted, and was expected to return to a year's crowd will fall short. Our own advice from Burlington report a falling off at this point of fifty percent. Packing had closed on the 13th inst. St. Louis would not exceed 70,000, aged 15,000 last year, and would be made up in a week. The particulars were not reported, but holders generally may be advised to sell at 73¢@75¢ for bulk shoulders and sides, \$18 for meat pork, 11½@12½¢ for bulk hind and leg pork.

A gentleman from Peoria informed us that the speculative feeling in that market, for hog product, was strong and safe and had been made for spring delivery, at about 25c@26c.

THE Cluchin Gazette, of yesterday, says of provisions:

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